

# Re: Acceleration

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*Source:* <http://sci.tech--archive.net/Archive/sci.physics.relativity/2005-09/msg00632.html>

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- *From:* "shevek" <[shevek4@xxxxxxxxxx](mailto:shevek4@xxxxxxxxxx)>
  - *Date:* 7 Sep 2005 11:50:55 -0700
- 

vern@xxxxxxxxxxxxx wrote:

> shevek wrote:

>> vern@xxxxxxxxxxxxx wrote:

>

>>> There is also a circulatory pattern, so not all of the aethrons are

>>> being consumed.

>>>

>>

>> You didn't answer my question: where are they going?

>>

>> Do these aethrons appear somewhere else via a wormhole or something?

>

> The circulatory pattern looks like that of a dipole. The Earth's

> magnetic field or the magnetic field of a magnet gives the general

> shape of the circulatory flow. The term used in the Aethro-Kinematics

> book is a donut vortex.

OK, no need for a "sink" then in the case of a magnetic dipole..

> The aether is like an ideal gas or a

> superfluid. The particles themselves are simply oscillating from

> random collisions with longer collision free distances towards the

> sink, which is in the center of the mass around which the circulatory

> pattern forms (actually, that's not totally true because it's a

> sink-vortex so the longer collision free distance is both towards the

> sink and in the direction of the spiral). Over time there would be

> some condensation or consumption of the particles accumulating at the

> core in larger masses such as the Earth which will cause the matter to

> enlarge over long periods of time,

eh? let's stick to the topic. I'm not sure what "matter enlargement"

might mean, if you are saying a meter stick grows in size then you are

addressing a philosophical argument known as "nocturnal doubling"..

such an effect might be forever unobservable to us and therefore not

worth discussing.

> but the circulatory pattern

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- > predominates and in smaller masses (atoms, for instance), the
- > circulatory pattern is all that needs to be considered. The flow is
- > into the core in every direction, however, what results is a
- > circulation where the flow comes back out of the center of the mass in
- > linear fashion in one direction (say north/south) and then recirculates
- > to the other pole.

Ok, well then the flow isn't into the core in –every– direction, is it.  
If the particles come back out it isn't a true sink, at least the way  
I understand the meaning of "sink".

I'm aware there's a paper archived on that topic in AK group as well,  
but sorry I don't know much about it.

- > This causes the mass to rotate perpendicularly to
- > the flow through the center (east/west). Can this type of flow
- > simulate gravity? It seems there would be minor fluxuations at the
- > poles due to the circulatory pattern. That is true for a magnet though
- > as there is a definite circulatory pattern, but the magnetic field is
- > still fairly consistent, e.g. the field strength is still the same at
- > the poles even through a circulatory flow is apparent.
- >

I think you're getting ahead of yourself here. Masses have not been  
observed to receive torques in the absence of external forces, afaik.

- >
- > The mass of each aethron is negligible; assumed to much less than the
- > average collision–free distance between collisions, which is estimated
- > to be  $6 \times 10^{-15}$  cm.
- >

?? First of all, negligible is very different from zero, especially  
when you have on the the order of  $10^{100}$  per cubic cm. Second, a  
distance is not a unit of mass. Third, your mean free path seems way  
too big to me.  $10^{-15}$ cm is absolutely enormous on the scale of  
space–time atoms, which are closer to the Planck length,  $1.5 \times 10^{-33}$  cm.

- >>
- >> The continuity equation is the very basis of fluid mechanics, I
- >> wouldn't abandon it until we absolutely have to.
- >
- > Interestingly enough, Newton refuted Descartes' solar vortex theory
- > based on the mathematics of a circular vortex, while the properties of
- > a sink–vortex were not considered. In an ideal gas there would be no
- > reason for a circular vortex to form, but a sink–vortex would be a more
- > likely evolution.
- >

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?? If you are talking about a sink vortex in a fluid, you need a mechanism for the sink. For example, your sinks have drains.

>>

>> Do you envision the aethrons going into an electron then and instantly emerging elsewhere from a positron? And why that choice of sink/source and not its converse?

>

> An electron may be a single donut vortex or it may be a number of donut vortices coupled together. Even coupled together, the basic formation is that of a larger donut vortex. Again, the individual aethrons are just oscillating with a different collision-free distance in relation to the sink at the center of the donut vortex.

Wait a minute.. a donut vortex is a sink? I'm not following..

[...]

>

>> Particle collisions are not required for waves to propagate in a fluid!! Remarkably, they play almost no role in affecting e.g. sounds travelling through the air, despite the small mean free path.

>>

>> Also, a fluid-dynamic model with point particles does not support transverse waves. The addition of further degrees of freedom in the particles (such as spin) will also allow transverse waves.

>

> Then how does a wave travel through an ideal gas? There is nothing but particle collisions. I seem to remember a paper by Marmanis which modeled Maxwell's equations in an ideal gas, including transverse waves.

>

The wave travels solely due to the fact that a particle in motion remains in motion. If you add some motion in one area, the particles move away from the area and the region with extra motion spreads out like a wave.

More formally, sound waves can be derived from Boltzmann's equation for the evolution of a fluid, assuming no collisions. See e.g. Landau & Lifshitz 's Fluid Mechanics.

Marmanis' work didn't include effects of collisions afaik.

Didn't we discuss this before here?

>>

>> I guess it depends on your definition. If by "sound" you mean only fluctuations of scalar pressure, then there's no room for polarization. If you consider specific rotation or vibration states of the molecules, then you could probably observe some kind of polarization.

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- > The sound waves were made by a drum and were transmitted through an
- > inert gas through pipes and reflected at different angles. The article
- > is archived in the Aethro–Kinematics (yahoogroup) group.
- >

Thanks Vern, I'll take another look at it one of these days.

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- **Follow-Ups:**

- ◆ **Re: Acceleration**  
◇ From: vern

- **References:**

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